



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Central African Republic

First Female-Led Political Party Registered

AB2009121091 Paris AFP in French 1441 GMT
17 Sep 91

[Text] Bangui, 17 Sep (AFP)—A new political party, the opposition Central African Republican Party [PRC] of Mrs. Ruth Rolland Jeanne Marie, has been registered by the Ministry of Public Security and Territorial Administration, an official source disclosed in Bangui today. Mrs. Ruth Rolland, age 54, the first woman leader of a political party in the Central African Republic [CAR], was director of the CAR Armed Forces social services in 1977 before being appointed "major" by imperial decree under former Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa's reign.

Mrs. Ruth Rolland later became leader of the CAR Women's Organization and president of the CAR Red Cross from 1980 to 1982. Last she served as an announcer at the broadcasting house. Mrs. Ruth Rolland, who was arrested for endangering state security and nonrespect of government authorities, has spent nearly five years in prison under the present regime, sources stated.

She has always accused the CAR head of state, General Andre Kolingba, of practicing tribalism and denounced the misappropriation of public funds in which some officials close to President Kolingba are said to be involved.

The registration of the PRC brings to 11 the number of parties opposed to the former single ruling Central African Democratic Rally.

Congo

Union for Social Progress Changes Name, Splits

AB1809203991 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 16 Sep 91

[Text] Militants, who have remained faithful to Jean-Michel Bokamba Yangouma, are leaving the Union for Social Progress and Democracy, UPSD. This afternoon they held an extraordinary general assembly to discuss the split within the UPSD following the deliberate violation of the statutes by its chairman who signed UPSD adhesion to the alliance without being entrusted to do so. The participants to the general assembly refused to engage a battle of names which can generate confusion and add to the political tension prevailing in the country.

Consequently, the general assembly decided the following: The UDPS wing under Jean-Michel Bokamba Yangouma has changed its name and will now be called Union for Development and Social Progress, UDPS.

Rally for Democracy Party Breaks From Alliance

AB1809204391 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 16 Sep 91

[Text] Jean-Pierre Tsitere Chicaya's Rally for Democracy and Social Progress, RDPS, broke away from the National Alliance for Democracy [AND]. This move by the RDPS can be explained by a certain number of excesses observed since the creation of AND, notably in its operation and political guideline. Concerning this break, the RDPS made a statement. Pierre Ndere, a member of the RDPS Executive Committee, explains:

[Begin recording] The RDPS political guideline, which was accepted at the sovereign national conference, is based on the following principles: the total break from the former order, the restoration of multiparty democracy, national solidarity and concord, affirmation and respect of the right to difference, and moral values in public life. These principles are the AND's foundations were largely developed in its declaration signed in Brazzaville on 25 July 1991 and compel each member to work toward making behavior suitable to the values which the alliance intends to promote in this country.

Unfortunately, excesses observed in the alliance's operation and political guideline prompted it to act as a super party, which has interfered with the proclaimed independence of each member party and association. The rally, organized by the AND youth wing at (Wenze) on 4 September 1991, which was marked by irresponsible and deliberately offensive statements against the government, consecrated the alliance's division.

The RDPS calls on the AND to recant the statements which led to its [word indistinct]. The RDPS thinks that the debate on the transition, which has moved from the political arena to the streets, must be brought back to the appropriate bodies. The RDPS hopes that the High Council of the Republic, which met today, will take into account the need for reconciliation to create the conditions for a serene move toward democracy during the transition period. [end recording]

PCT Urges UN, OAU Observers for Elections

AB2009120791 Paris AFP in French 1353 GMT
17 Sep 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 17 Sep (AFP)—The former single ruling Congolese Labor Party [PCT] has asked the transitional government to invite UN and OAU observers for the first multiparty elections scheduled for 1992, authorized sources stated in Brazzaville today. In a communique issued in the Congolese capital, the PCT Political Bureau also demanded the resignation of the mayors and regional prefects recently appointed by government.

The appointment of these officials, who are mostly members of progovernment political parties, was denounced by the Interior Ministry Workers' Union, which claimed that the appointments were contrary to a

clause of the national conference recommending the appointment of officials with special training to the posts of mayors and regional administrators.

A bimonthly newspaper, LE TAM-TAM, which claims to be independent, also denounced these appointments in its latest edition of 14 September, stressing that they could "favor electoral fraud."

The PCT Political Bureau communique also asserted that a network for the distribution of national identity cards, which has been established by the minister of interior, has allegedly begun distributing identity cards to Zairians to enable them to vote in the forthcoming elections. These cards are reportedly being distributed in Mindouli District, in Pool Region, 100 km south of Brazzaville. It will be recalled that Prime Minister Milongo and Interior Minister Alexis Gabou are from this border region with Zaire.

Municipal elections are slated for January 1992, followed by legislative elections in March and presidential elections in May-June. These elections will be preceded this September by an administrative census of all 18-year-old boys and 19-year-old girls to enable them to vote. This census, which was initially scheduled to begin on 20 September, could be postponed to October, informed sources disclosed. It will be followed in November by a constitutional referendum.

Zaire

Conference Plenary Session Held 'Democratically'

EA1909114791 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Yesterday's plenary session of the national conference at the People's Palace was held democratically this time. In his introductory speech, the president of the provisional bureau, Mr. Kalonji Mutambayi, announced [words indistinct] that it had been unanimously agreed yesterday that there would first be the reading of motions of various conference members.

Noting the high number of conference members at the People's Palace, Mr. (Marcel Yawu) of the (?UDPS), who spoke first, suggested in his motion that all conference members vacate the hall and that a roll call be carried out. The motion was accepted by all conference members and was implemented.

The roll call, which started at 2211, led to the elimination of illegal members. That is how the plenary session resumed. The resumption started with the reading and hearing of various motions of conference members. Mr. Isaac Kalonji Mutambayi adjourned the session at around 2345 with the agreement of [words indistinct].

It is worth noting that the plenary session of the national conference will continue today at the People's Palace at 1400.

Ethiopia

Foreign Minister Leaves for Italy, UNGA Meeting

EA1909131391 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT
18 Sep 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Mr. Seyoum Mesfin said today that Ethiopia, after remaining isolated from the western world for many years, would take advantage of the conditions created by the new democratic process it had embarked on to strengthen its relations with all countries. At a news conference he gave today before leaving for a working visit to Italy and to attend the UN General Assembly [UNGA], which opened yesterday, he said that he would hold talks with Italian officials to discuss future relations and possible cooperation between the two governments. He also said he would discuss with Italian officials the issue of EC aid to Ethiopia and the role the Italian Government could perform in this regard.

EPRDF Government Faces Internal Crisis, Split

AB2009120091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 20 Sep 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The EPRDF [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front] dominated interim government in Ethiopia is having to deal with its first internal crisis. The Ogadeni Western Somalia Liberation Front, one of the participants in the administration, has split with claims that its delegates in Addis Ababa no longer have support in the Ogaden region in the southeast of the country. On the line, Elizabeth Ohene asked our correspondent in Addis Ababa, Abraham Fisseha, how serious this split was.

[Begin recording] [Fisseha] Very serious because the whole organization is in disarray now, though the previous leaders, who are now representing the organization within the Council of Representatives, are claiming that the people who are opposing them are just nothing and that the organization is intact, but the man who claims to be the new general secretary of the Western Somali Liberation Front is saying that they are not going to accept any decision which is going to be passed by the Council of Representatives as long as their previous general secretary is not removed from the council.

[Ohene] Now is this rift, because they no longer agree that the group should be part of the interim government or is it something totally different?

[Fisseha] It seems something totally different because I talked to both sides and both are claiming different stories. The people who have been supporting Sheikh Abdi Nasir, who was the former general secretary and who is now representing the organization in the council, they are saying that the man who is saying that Sheikh Abdi Nasir is to be kicked out is a Haawiye and he does not have the right to say about Ogaden families while this gentleman is claiming that he is the rightful general secretary of the organization and he is the rightful leader of the organization. [sentence as heard]

[Ohene] So this splinter group, what are they proposing to do about it?

[Fisseha] What they propose is that as long as Sheikh Abdi Nasir is not removed from the Council of Representatives, they are saying that they will not abide by any decision of the Council of Representatives.

[Ohene] Now are you able to tell whether the splinter group has got the bulk of the membership with them or not? Are you able to tell that?

[Fisseha] I am not able but I just held discussions with them and they are claiming that they have large numbers of people behind them, and they claim that seven out of the nine [word indistinct] members are with them, and there are a lot of rank and file members of their party. [end recording]

Somalia

Armed Faction Threatens To Attack Ships

AB2009111191 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 19 Sep 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] One of the armed factions in Somalia has threatened to use long-range artillery and fast patrol boats to attack foreign ships fishing illegally in Somalia's coastal waters. In a statement issued in Nairobi, the Somali Salvation Democratic Front said trawlers from several European and Asian countries were fishing without licenses in Somalia's waters. The International Maritime Bureau in London says paramilitary groups in Somalia have stepped up attacks on ships in the area during the last nine months, demanding money and in some cases, hijacking cargoes.

France Desires To Become 'Biggest Trade Partner'

*MB1909195291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[Text] France is eager to become South Africa's biggest trade partner. Mr. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, the visiting French minister of industry and foreign trade, announced at his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport this morning that the composition of his delegation which includes top representatives from French banking and industrial institutions, is proof of the seriousness of this undertaking.

Mr. Strauss-Kahn was welcomed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha. Mr. Botha pointed out that this was the first visit by a French minister to South Africa in 15 years. Mr. Strauss-Kahn said that South Africa can play a leading role in the development of southern Africa.

[Begin Strauss-Kahn recording in English] France has been one of the stronger critics of what happened during the apartheid time, and it's not a paradox to say that on the other hand we want to be one of the strongest supporters of the move you are doing now. So, we want to see it (?completely) as the minister said just before, and we want to help you to go further till what can be considered as [word indistinct] of the process which is deliberation on the new constitution. [end recording]

Botha, Lesotho's Molapo on 'Common Values'

*MB2009103891 Johannesburg SABA in English
2151 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[By Dirk van Zyl]

[Text] Pretoria Sept 19 SABA—Both South Africa [SA] and Lesotho's foreign affairs ministers agreed at a meeting at the Union Buildings, Pretoria, on Thursday that they shared common values, such as freedom of speech, religion and the need for a free market economy.

Addressing a news conference after a working lunch, SA's foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said it had been his pleasure to meet his counterpart, Mr Pius Tanki Molapo, following Lesotho's change of government in April. South Africa recognised the new government, and there had been a need for the two men to get to know each other. The history of Lesotho and South Africa had been characterised by a "relationship of friendship and stability".

The implementation of the vast Lesotho Highlands Water Project remained on schedule, with economic benefits for both countries. Mr Molapo had indicated Lesotho intended reverting to civilian rule as soon as feasible. Mr Botha said he was encouraged by the momentum of southern African countries moving together.

Mr Molapo said: "We came as friends to see our other friends." Views were exchanged on the position in the

region and the world as a whole. Once apartheid had gone, it would be socially and politically conducive to be in the region.

Namibian Foreign Minister Meets Pik Botha 19 Sep

*MB1909202691 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[Text] Mr. Botha this morning met Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob in transit to Windhoek after a visit to the Far East. Mr. Geingob told him of his fear that development capital was being channeled to Eastern Europe and not readily to Africa anymore. Mr. Botha said he shared this fear and said it accentuated the need for all political parties in South Africa to discuss the issue to prevent industrial development from passing by the country.

Government Secures Loan From German Market

*MB1909193891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1545 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[Text] South Africa has, after an absence of six years in the international capital markets, secured a long-term loan of five years on the German capital market. Our economic reporter stated that the loan is possibly a forerunner of similar loans in the future.

A spokesman from Deutsche Bank AG says South Africa issues bonds to the value of 400 million marks for five years at interest rates of 10.5 percent. Mr. Barend du Plessis, minister of finance, says this is good news for South Africa.

[Begin Du Plessis recording] The message that South Africa's acceptance into international markets concerning banks is indeed a great step forward. [end recording]

Soviet Chamber of Commerce To Open Office

*MB1909154891 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[Text] The Soviet Union Chamber of Commerce and Industry is to open an office in South Africa by the end of the year. The president of the chamber, Mr. Vladislav Malkevich, has been reported as saying that the Soviet and South African business communities have a fair range of common interests. Mr. Malkevich, who visited South Africa last month, said both countries were having similar economic problems at the present time. He said the main potential for future exchanges would be in the field of, what he called, complex projects. He said interested companies and organizations would be able to join the Soviet Union-South Africa Council later.

UN Official on Third Party Overseeing Transition

MB2009101291 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] A former assistant secretary general and director of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, Mr. Eduga Reddy, says the political leadership in South Africa has the expertise to negotiate a democratic constitution without the intercession of a third party. Mr. Reddy is on a visit to the Republic as a guest of the Universities of the Witwatersrand and Durban Westville. He says there was no need for the United Nations to oversee the transitional period.

[Begin Reddy recording] The United Nations has never tried to decide the future of South Africa and it would be very improper for the United Nations or anyone else to interfere in South Africa. The future of South Africa has to be decided by the South African people. [end recording]

Freedom Charter Basis of ANC Foreign Policy

MB1909105891 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English
Aug 91 p 39

[Unattributed article: "Foreign Policy for the ANC"]

[Text] The Freedom Charter is the strategic foundation of ANC [African National Congress] foreign policy. It is based on the need to eradicate the apartheid system and create national democracy within South Africa. It is also determined by the phase of the anti-apartheid struggle and the broad tasks of the ANC within the country.

However, ANC domestic policy also has to take into account international realities. The movement has to influence and adapt to dominant trends in the state of international relations. In this sense the linkage between our foreign and domestic policies is a two-way street. It also reflects the fluidity of the international and domestic situations.

South Africa has entered an era in which the eradication of apartheid can be achieved by peaceful means. The regime has met some of the demands put forward by the ANC and the international community such as the release of political prisoners and the lifting of the State of Emergency. It has also entered into talks with the ANC. As a result, unlike before, Pretoria has gained some legitimacy in the eyes of many governments.

However, a number of basic requirements set out in the OAU (Harare) and UN Declarations have not been met. New obstacles such as violence have emerged with devastating effect on the desired peace process.

Given this scenario, it is crucial for the ANC to mobilise the international community for the success of the peace process. This entails ensuring that the consensus contained in the Declarations are pursued with even greater vigour. The international community must use all the resources at its disposal to assist in ending the violence.

This should be coupled with campaigns for the realisation of constitutional principles and interim mechanisms outlined in these Declarations.

Today, the issue of democratic socio-economic development is not a distant wish. During transition, it will be necessary to start in earnest to address the socio-economic problems faced by our people. It is clear that failure to effectively provide short and medium term relief to the chronic un-employment, education, health and housing crises, will most certainly worsen instability and delay the peace process. This has specific implications for the ANC's foreign policy.

However, this should not be confused with the desire expressed in many circles to let the apartheid regime off the hook in the name of economic growth. Rather, it should be seen in the context of various phases in the process of transition.

National Conference recommended that sanctions should be arranged into packages and that each package be used to achieve one of three central objectives.

- removal by the regime of obstacles to negotiations and effective measures to end violence;
- installation of an Interim Government;
- adoption of a democratic constitution and election of a representative government.

The use of these sanctions is to reflect the order in which the objectives listed above are being achieved. The nature of the packaging will be determined by the need for maximum effect in campaigns against apartheid and in solidarity with the democratic movement. It will be worked out in consultations from the grass-roots upwards and with our allies near and far.

Rather than simply satisfying the needs of political expediency, the phased maintenance of sanctions is dictated by concrete realities. For instance, with the growth of the democratic non-racial movement in the field of sports, culture and so on, the international community has to work with these bodies. This will be even more imperative when conditions have been created for free political activities.

At the same time, the international community will not relate to an Interim Government in the same way as it did with the apartheid regime.

ANC Calls for Greater Restrictions on Weapons

MB2009062091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] says that South Africans should be disarmed and greater restrictions placed on the acquisition of weapons of war. The organization said the legislation of firearms and the many privately owned firearms, particularly among whites, required urgent attention. It referred to the firearms owned by ultraright-wing organizations and the

weapons training that was part of their political program. The ANC repeated its denial that the peace accord signed recently referred to Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing]. The organization said the peace accord banned only private armies. The future of Umkhonto we Sizwe fell within the framework of negotiations on the security forces throughout South Africa.

Government, ANC, Inkatha, Ready for Negotiations

MB1909145291 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The government, the ANC [African National Congress] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] have indicated that they are ready to start with negotiations immediately. Dr. Gerrit Viljoen, the minister of constitutional development, told the Johannesburg Press Club that the way for a multi-party conference has been opened and the government sees the necessity to begin with it immediately.

Mr. Panuel Maduna of the ANC says the organization does not have to wait for the materialization of a patriotic front before negotiation can start with a new constitution. Mr. Musa Myeni said on behalf of the IFP the party is against a legislative assembly, and an interim government in the transitional process and is in favour of a representative body.

ANC Spokesman on Negotiations

MB1909155491 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1503 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—The government, African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] have indicated they are ready to start the negotiation process immediately, says Panuel Meduna of the ANC's Legal and Constitutional Department.

Speaking at the Johannesburg Press Club Thursday, Mr Meduna confirmed his organisation's commitment to the negotiation process and said the ANC need not wait for the patriotic front before entering into negotiations for a new constitution, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

Discussing the transitional period before a new constitution, Mr Meduna said the process should start with an all-party congress. This would lead to a constituent assembly as the all-party congress would not have a legal mandate to draw up a constitution.

Mr Musa Myeni, a Transvaal leader of the IFP, said his party objected to a constituent assembly and interim government overseeing the transitional process. He said the IFP favoured a representative body which will have to be consulted by the present government on key issues.

In rejecting the ANC's calls for an interim government, constitutional development minister, Dr Gerrit Viljoen

said the road towards a multi-party conference was now clear and the government saw the importance of this conference starting as soon as possible. Dr Viljoen said there already was a degree of understanding with other parties as to the agenda, logistics, chairmanship and participants.

Viljoen on 'Urgent' Need for Multiparty Conference

MB2009121291 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1103 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 20 SAPA—There appeared to be widespread acceptance of the urgent need for a multi-party conference in South Africa as a vital stepping stone to the setting up of a national forum for negotiating a new constitution, the minister of constitutional development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said on Friday. Addressing the Sandton Chamber of Business, he said the successful signing of the National Peace Accord last Saturday had fortunately both improved the atmosphere for a multi-party conference and "also specifically dispenses with the obstacle of violence put forward in April 1991 by the ANC [African National Congress] and its alliance as an excuse why arrangements for a multi-party conference could not be finalised".

Such a multi-party conference should be as comprehensive and inclusive as possible. "It should consist of the leaders of all political parties and organisations who have unambiguously committed themselves to the peaceful negotiation process and who enjoy proven support."

Dr Viljoen said there was a well-known difference on the issue of a so-called interim government. The government argued that two parallel processes should be kept intact and functioning: one, the process of negotiating a new constitution, and, secondly, the process of maintaining good government and administration by the structures operating by virtue of the existing, valid constitutional and legal system.

"We cannot accept the idea that the present government should abdicate its authority by way of a total transfer of power to some undefined temporary regime, governing by decree, before an alternative to replace the present constitutional arrangement has been negotiated."

The new constitution would, before its enactment, have to be given a democratic endorsement through a referendum or election in which the entire adult population of South African citizens would take part.

A constituent assembly, based on a simple majoritarian election, was rejected, because it reduced negotiation "to a level of meaninglessness".

Dr Viljoen said business leaders' discussions with black organisations had begun to bear fruit. "There is a realisation within the ANC, as reflected in their publications, that a policy of nationalisation has inherent dangers and may have undesired consequences for economic development."

SACP's Joe Slovo Favors All-Party Conference

*MB1909182091 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1115 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The general secretary of the South African Communist Party [SACP], Joe Slovo, says the main actors on the country's political scene should eliminate the existing divides on fundamental principles as soon as possible. Mr. Slovo said the ideal forum would be an all-party conference which was brought closer by the signing of the National Peace Accord last Saturday.

[Begin Slovo recording] The National Peace Accord has taken us an important step further, and I believe that if the follow-up implementation is assured by all signatories to the agreement, the prospects of moving quickly towards some kind of negotiated solution have improved enormously.

The all-party congress is a very important part of the whole process and we hope that that will take place as early as possible. One of the early steps must be the creation of some kind of interim government, interim arrangements, which will effectively ensure that we can, in a fair and objective way, move towards discussing and determining the exact contents of the future constitution. And thereafter we believe that the decision must be with the majority of people, and the way we have framed this is that it is necessary to move towards a constituent assembly which will adopt a constitution. But of course, a constituent assembly is not a body which can from the very beginning begin discussing all the detailed contents of the constitution, it's obvious that before such an assembly can be called, the major actors on the scene must get together and must try to hammer out possible areas of agreement and eliminating as much as possible the divide between us on fundamental principle. [end recording]

Joint Administration of Walvis Bay Established

*MB2009101891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1003 GMT 20 Sep 91*

[Text] Pretoria Sept 20 SAPA—The Governments of South Africa and Namibia have decided to establish a Joint Technical Committee to advise them on functions and structures which lend themselves to joint administration of Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands. This was announced by the two governments in a joint statement on Friday. In addition, it had been decided to appoint a similar committee to investigate and report on the demarcation of the Orange River boundary in the

middle of the river. The statement says that following a joint statement on May 17, 1991, on the issue of Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands, the governments had agreed in principle to set up a joint administration as an interim arrangement, "pending an eventual settlement of the afore-mentioned question".

Conservative Party Leader on 'Self-Determination'

*MB1909173091 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[Text] The leader of the Conservative Party [CP], Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says the CP will not restore every facet or detail of apartheid if it comes to power, but will apply only the general principle of self-determination. During his visit to Europe, he told a German newspaper that although there had to be a move away from the word apartheid, the party would restore the sovereignty of what he called the nation in one way or another. Referring to a white homeland, Dr. Treurnicht said a large number of people had already settled, and that it was one of the issues that would receive attention.

Government Not 'Solely Responsible' for Employment

*MB2009094891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0236 GMT 20 Sep 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 19 SAPA—The government could not be held solely responsible for job creation, Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said on SABC TV news on Thursday.

Addressing a business symposium on the theme "One Man One Job", Mr du Plessis said the socialists and communists had tried to make job creation the responsibility of the government and failed.

However, his stance did not mean the government was turning its back on the unemployed. Instead, the government accepted it had to contribute to the creation of "an atmosphere where there will be investment and job creation".

The solution to unemployment was economic growth, said Mr du Plessis.

Asked about the threats of mass action by the coordinating committee on VAT [Value-Added Tax] if the government went ahead with the implementation of the tax, Mr du Plessis said he did not think it would get the sympathy of people as VAT was a good tax.

It had already brought down the price of cement, he added. Furthermore, he said, the government could not be forced to involve trade unions in tax policy-making.

Transkei Leader on Budget, Relations With RSA*MB1909184691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1839 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[Text] Umtata Sept 19 SAPA—South Africa's 1991/92 budget donation for Transkei—up 25 percent from last year's package—represented a major breakthrough in financial relations between South Africa and Transkei, the homeland's military leader, Major-General Bantu Holomisa said on Thursday. In his budget policy speech at Umtata's Independence Stadium, he said it was also the first time in three years that South Africa had agreed to making available an overdraft facility.

"The recently signed structural adjustment agreement (SAA) will also make it possible for Transkei to move away from the present ad hoc budgeting approach," Gen Holomisa said. "It is envisaged that the funds available to the Transkei fiscus will be known much earlier in the year. This will make possible the release of the budget soon after the start of the financial year."

In regard to Transkei's relations with South Africa, he said there was no intention or suggestion that the one country intended to meddle or dictate matters in the other's territory. As political and constitutional arrangements unfolded in the broader southern African region, it might be necessary at some point to review the status of Transkei vis-a-vis the new South Africa.

"This then may also lead to a need to alter the present structural adjustment agreement. But at present it is an agreement between two sovereign and independent territories."

Gen Holomisa said that in addition to progress on the financial front, the agreement would also lead to further momentum in the formulation of economic and institutional policy initiatives that would be to the benefit of all Transkeians. Announcements in this regard would be made from time to time.

Referring to Transkei's budget priorities, he said there was a tendency to go for large and visible projects—the so-called "smokestack syndrome". Following this approach the rich got richer and the poor got poorer.

Priority in Transkei was however being given by the government to policies and projects which addressed the needs of the poorest households for food, shelter, employment, water, health services and education.

"It is the population as a whole that has to be kept in mind and not just high profile and articulate interest groups. In line with this approach a number of initiatives have been incorporated in this year's budget for various government departments and parastatals.

"The funds allocated to some of these initiatives are at this stage small relative to the total budget of R[and]4-billion. It is however the government's intention to rapidly expand these programmes once the necessary and implementation capacity is in place."

The programmes included rural infrastructural projects: access roads (R5-million), water supplies (R4-million), and woodlots (R500,000); training, loans and support services to local businessmen and entrepreneurs (R2-million); loans to small farmers (R4-million); school classrooms, books, furniture and equipment (R150-million); social pension payments (R678-million); road construction and maintenance (R115-million); and upgrading of hospitals and clinic facilities (R16-million).

"In planning the rapid expansion of programmes such as these, the government will not only be giving further momentum to achieving its objectives with regard to employment, income and backlogs in basic services. It will also be demonstrating its recognition of the fact that the public resources available to the government are derived chiefly from the households for whom these services are to be rendered.

"At first sight this may seem to be stating the obvious. There is, however, widespread misunderstanding both inside Transkei as well as in the RSA on this point," Gen Holomisa said.

Government's 'Holier Than Thou' Attitude Noted*MB1909110891 Johannesburg MAYIBUYE in English
Sep 91 pp 36-38*

[Unattributed article in "Opinion" column: "The Struggle To Be Holier Than Thou?"]

[Text] The NP [National Party] government is abusing the concept of justice and morality to sidestep the basic issues facing South Africa. De Klerk has entered the struggle for the moral high ground. By virtue of throwing the dice, he is the first player and was therefore ready before the NLM [National Liberation Movement] to do battle on this new terrain.

On the other hand, arguments about moral shades of grey have to large extent fallen into disuse in the national liberation movement (NLM).

Central to De Klerk's claim to the moral high ground is his call for "national reconciliation" and unity. This issue:

- is widely considered to be an "intellectual" issue to be discussed by academics and the white left
- has been placed on the back burner by the liberation movement
- is successfully being flirted with by the government
- is resented and feared by white conservatives.

The issue of a visible and active moral bottom line is, however, first and foremost, practical politics.

De Klerk has called for the past to be forgotten, and for all South Africans to build national unity. Using this as his point of departure, he labels the NLM as divisive and obstructionist because of its stand in favour of sanctions, its repeated calls for mass action, and its refusal to forswear a possible return to armed struggle. Obviously

there are good reasons for this opposition to De Klerk's "reconciliation." But they are not obvious. Opponents of the government basically have to take it on faith that the NLM is correct in its positions, and is not simply being [incomplete sentence as published].

The reason for the NLM's opposition to De Klerk's version of reconciliation is the fact that the NLM has a fundamentally different moral bottom line. However, until it exposes the fundamental and fatal flaw in his moral bottom line, the NLM will continue to be perceived as less "moral." And everything—from the ANC [African National Congress] membership drive to international solidarity to success or failure of a consumer boycott—depends on the common perception of a political position's moral bottom line. It is therefore very practical politics.

When the ANC suspended the armed struggle it was a recognition that the form and arena of the struggle has changed. In content the struggle has remained the same. It is, essentially, still a national liberation struggle. The Charter is a crystallisation of the socio-moral content of hundreds of years of struggle. The Charter is nothing more or less than the written expression of the moral bottom line that was the original basis of the ANC when it was formed in 1912.

All that has and must continue to change is the way we intend achieving the objectives contained in the Freedom Charter. Even at the time of its drafting the Charter enshrined conventional liberation values. It was "radical" in a non-political sense: in that it offered a radically different alternative to violence, oppression, exploitation and social and political intolerance.

The Charter did not then, and never can, provide justification for a dictatorship of whatever group. Even in the economy the Charter propagates old-fashioned common decency; enlightened self-interest within a basically capitalist economy.

During the past thirty years of exile and the armed struggle the NLM understandably became preoccupied with achieving certain tactical gains, such as opposition to the dompas [literally: "stupid pass"] system, the bantustans, tricameral rule and township councils. During this period we tended to define success as the amount of damage done to what we saw as the "reality" of apartheid, and lost sight of the immoral basis of apartheid.

Achieving these tactical gains became the bottom line of the struggle. Whether it became our bottom line in actual fact or not, it was perceived as such. By publicly saying, time and again, that the State of Emergency, the pass laws, the Group Areas Act, etc must go, by saying—at least implicitly—that this is the essence of apartheid, we are caught on the defensive now that this legal superstructure of apartheid had in fact gone, leaving its socio-historical base intact.

People make history, but this is not creating it from nothing. We make history because there is a history. There are basically three options when choosing one's position relative to history:

- continue with it as it is (the position of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], HNP [Reformed National Party], CP [Conservative Party], etc);
- reform it and then continue with this panel-beaten history (the position of the De Klerk government);
- break with it in order to offer a radically different alternative (the position of the NLM).

This interpretation determines one's moral bottom line, and it is along this line that the battle-lines are finally drawn.

De Klerk and others are trying to get away from the past by saying something like: "We should now get rid of the baggage of the past, stop trying to apportion blame for the past, and look forward to a "new South Africa." How right he is, and how wrong. The question is whether he understands what he is saying, or whether it is a way of getting away cheaply with a history of oppression, and ultimately using it as a trick to pursue the history we are supposed to forget.

Apartheid—and its history of repression—is founded on intolerance. Intolerance—in all fields of life—has achieved the status of a culture in South Africa. On the other hand, the ANC's "mild" Stalinist past, within the broader confines of the world-wide Cold War, led to some excesses.

That some proscription of civil liberties within the underground had to occur was inevitable. When the NLM was forced to resort to the armed struggle the stakes became much higher, and the consequences of enemy penetration so much serious. The fact that the ANC's armed struggle was suspended as soon as possible means that the fundamental character of the armed component of the struggle—that it was reluctant warfare forced upon us—had not been forgotten. But, unfortunately, this fundamental moral underpinning is not always clear. The NLM is not always able to challenge anybody, friend or opponent, to test it on this moral bottom line.

That the liberation movement acted as guardian of the moral high ground for decades is true. But the moral plane has been redefined. We have allowed the NP to play our game, to use our terminology and dominate our issues. In essence the game of practical politics is, and should be, to find who is most "decent," and is seen to be so.

If we truly believe that our position remains the only moral one, we will have to start by defining it, to ourselves and the outside world.

Only then will we be able to expose the fact that repealing the Land Act is meaningless unless the legacy of the Act is also repealed. Only when our own focus has

changed from the "whole picture" and we are able to see all the component parts clearly, will we be able to do battle on this "new" battleground.

This will only be possible if at the same time we admit our past. When Nelson Mandela admitted at Heathrow that the ANC had at some stage detained agents of the regime, the sky did not fall, nor did the ANC disappear in a cloud of smoke. Neither did these excesses continue.

Only if we admit how close to the surface the dark streak is in all of us, can we guard against it. We can only know and eradicate our own intolerance if we actively look for it.

Our willingness and ability to honestly analyse our own history, in the short and long term strengthens the strategic and tactical position of the NLM. No matter how much the regime managed to define the new moral ground, it is actually also the ground for their own defeat. They are by no means innocent, to say the least. De Klerk has shown his lack of moral integrity, for instance, by allowing the carnage in the townships to continue.

If De Klerk is truly against apartheid, and not only against the legalistic manifestations which have now mostly gone, then he will have to prove it. Even more important is the fact that all future government action, regardless of the government, will have to be judged by these fundamental moral criteria. This will also offer protection and reassurance to all those "national minorities" that fear "oppression by the majority."

Africa and the world have shown us that all oppressive systems have built-in self-destruction devices that are activated as soon as the moral bottom line is lost.

Establishing consensus around a generally understood and accepted moral position will provide a national rallying point that should also be the basis for genuine reconciliation. The battle is not about being holier than thou, but about establishing, for the common good of South Africa, an unequivocal moral bottom line. For the NLM it means establishing a bottom line that is clearly visible through every action and decision, a bottom line guided by the principles of common decency, pursuit of justice, tolerance and acceptance of a truly pluralist society.

The much-vaunted "new South Africa" will have to be based on a truly new moral bottom line, to enable all of us, together, to create a truly new history.

20 Sep Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2009120191

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Time for 'More Positive' Conservative Party Attitude—The Conservative Party's, CP, Transvaal congress "was in a militant mood, again emphasising the Third Freedom Struggle of the Afrikaner," declares the page 6

editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 17 September. "One has a feeling at the moment that all the CP is doing is condemning the government, demanding an election and refusing to take part in any negotiations that might concern the future of South Africa." "But it's time for a more positive attitude, for the party to put forward its ideas clearly and unequivocally, and for it to play its part in helping to guide the Republic to the new South Africa, which would be new even if the CP had its (partitioning) way."

Criticism of Existence of ANC's 'Private' Army—"We find the ANC's [African National Congress] argument that Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK—ANC military wing] is not a private army rather laughable," begins the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 18 September. If it is still a liberation army, "then the government should be entitled to act against it in the normal way, since no liberation army can or should be tolerated. The ANC cannot have it both ways. Either it is now committed to peaceful change through democratic processes, or it is still committed to the liberation struggle, in which case it cannot argue if the government demands that it hand over its arms caches and disband MK. The ANC, however, considers that MK is not a private army and, therefore, the ANC is not bound by the provision of the National Peace Accord which states that no private armies shall be allowed or formed." "And why should the ANC have a liberation army/private army in the wings, waiting for the outcome of the negotiations so that if the ANC is not satisfied, it can resume the armed struggle? We do not think there should be any private armies—on the Right or the Left."

Thaw in South African-Australian Relations—"The thaw in South African relations with Australia has begun," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 19 September. Pik Botha is to visit Australia in October to discuss bilateral relations, and it is likely Australia will support the lifting at the Harare conference of some sanctions. "It's all rather chummy compared to the previous attempts by Australia to grab some of our markets for coal and other produces while we were supposedly being hammered by sanctions. We welcome the change, since there has always been a fellowship between Australians and South Africans, cemented in two world wars."

THE STAR

Criticism of Union's Planned Economic Disruption Over Tax—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 20 September in a page 16 editorial wonders how the government will react to the Congress of South African Trade Unions' (Cosatu) challenge to value added tax (VAT) by threatening a "tax revolt and of 'spontaneous industrial actions' leading to a general strike." "That the Government bungled the introduction of VAT is now beyond dispute." "We do not know how realistic Cosatu's threat of a 'collapse of the tax system' may be."

What does seem very clear is that further economic disruption, let alone a general strike, is the last thing the country needs at present. It could create further violence at a time when South Africans are desperately seeking peace." "Cosatu would be better advised to continue to agitate for reforms to VAT once it is in place, and then to use concrete examples instead of theoretical calculations of probable impact which may turn out to be erroneous."

Crime Virtually 'Out of Hand'—A second editorial on the same page says "a consensus seems to be growing that crime in South Africa is virtually out of hand." "There are varied causes behind the unprecedented crime wave: poverty, political and social instability, a general disrespect for law and human life." THE STAR believes the public needs to see an "all-out drive that treats the crime crisis as urgently as the political one."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

National Peace Accord Must Be Given Chance—"The National Peace Accord will not bring peace to South Africa," writes Ameen Akhalwaya, editor of THE INDICATOR, in the "Politics" column on page 17 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 20-26 September. "Simply, everybody believes that one or more of the signatories was blowing hot air rather than smoking the pipe of peace. Each of the major political signatories has a fall-back position, goes the reasoning, and that position stands for violent implementation of its views. So the accord may as well have been signed with fast-fading ink. That doesn't mean it must be torn up and thrown on the bloody scrapheap of our failures." "If the accord is clutching at straws, at least it's better than clutching weapons of mayhem. Defective as it is, the sceptics must nevertheless give it a chance, if for no better reason than that we really have little choice."

Angola

Dos Santos on Future of Relations With U.S.

*MB1909194891 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[Interview with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by unidentified Portuguese TV reporter on 18 September; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Dos Santos] As you know, the United States and Angola do not enjoy full diplomatic relations. Naturally, we thought that a meeting between the presidents of the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] and the United States would mean the consummation of diplomatic relations between the countries. We found, though, that we have begun a process that will lead to full diplomatic relations after the elections. Despite this, we think that other steps will be taken to find other ways of having the RPA represented in Washington and the United States in Luanda.

[Reporter] Did you come to Washington with the hope that you might unblock diplomatic relations?

[Dos Santos] I did not come here with that expectation.

[Reporter] Are you disappointed that it did not happen?

[Dos Santos] Not really because when I met U.S. Secretary of State James Baker in Portugal we discussed those issues, and this is more or less what we had come to expect.

[Reporter] Mr. President, in addition to that, was nothing else [words indistinct] the media carried reports suggesting that President Bush was insistent and firm with you regarding certain points in the Angolan peace process.

[Dos Santos] That was no disappointment to me because it did not reflect the truth. I think that the information in that communique was (?subsequently) corrected.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] correction, did President Bush not insist upon setting an election date to be announced by you here [words indistinct] for example, higher representatives within the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM?

[Dos Santos] No [words indistinct] those things. On the contrary, we briefed the U.S. President on the evolution of the Angolan peace process.

[Reporter] So there are no differences at the moment?

[Dos Santos] I do not think there are differences with the United States. Within the context of cooperation, we are taking small but sure steps to normalize our relations in the future.

[Reporter] I do not know whether it was intentional or if you had already prepared that speech, but after the

audience Your Excellency Mr. President delivered a speech in public in which you cited a certain skepticism about U.S. neutrality.

[Dos Santos] Here in the United States [words indistinct] obviously, I said that with certain past experiences in mind. That does not mean, however, that they will happen again. In fact, when we said that we noted (?the need) [words indistinct] past errors.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] that Your Excellency Mr. President did not fully trust in the neutrality of this U.S. Administration. In fact, Your Excellency actually expressed the fear that the United States might show double standards, for example, continuing to grant covert aid through the Congress but claiming a different policy at the level of the State.

[Dos Santos] That was said in relation to the past. We do not think that that will be our view concerning the future.

Commentary Examines Relations With U.S.

*MB2009115691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Whenever an important event takes place, people often tend to examine its importance or interest because curiosity is a part of life; we often observe what is happening in the world. The Angolan head of state is currently visiting the United States. Although his visit has been described as private, it is now clear it is more than that. The forthcoming congress of the Communist Party of Cuba could be described as private because journalists will not be allowed to cover its proceedings, at least that is what has been reported from Havana. Likewise, we could describe as quiet the still unknown Iraqi response to U.S. demands for the inspection of its military installations.

Things were different in Washington. If it is true that there was no substantial information on the issues discussed between Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos and George Bush, that is understandable because the two countries do not maintain diplomatic relations.

Many events have taken place recently to the benefit of mankind. This has been the tendency worldwide. Accordingly, the current visit by the Angolan president to the United States is more than private. The visit was not private to the U.S. public. The visit was not private for the famous U.S. democracy. On the contrary, all Washington newspapers gave it big coverage.

Economically, both countries are examining cooperation through private businessmen and companies as well as through economic and financial institutions ready to exploit existing opportunities.

Although it may be felt that diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of Angola and the United States

will not be established immediately, it is clear that both countries have made good progress in this direction. The factors which hindered these relations are being removed each day and there are now clear signs that Angola could soon be removed from the U.S. black list. The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the end of the war, and the government's introduction of a multiparty system and an open market in the country are some of these factors.

We are aware that both countries will not establish diplomatic relations tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. From the political desires expressed by both, however, there is reason to believe that the People's Republic of Angola and the United States have never been so close to establishing diplomatic relations as is the case now.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the countries will realize their people's desire for a closer relationship. Let us hope this desire will be realized!

Sources Vary on Date of Savimbi Arrival in Luanda

MB1909212691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Sources in Luanda say that Dr. Jonas Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, is expected in the Angolan capital on 29 September, but Portuguese media reports that the UNITA leader is only expected to stop over in Luanda on 6 October. Neither Luanda nor Lisbon, the capital of mediation, knows whether Jonas Savimbi will come directly from Jamba or if he will visit some areas of the Angolan hinterland before arriving in the capital.

Last week, U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle quoted Jonas Savimbi as saying that he would pay a brief visit to Luanda this month and that he would settle in Luanda for good at a later stage. It should be noted, however, that the Luanda-based UNITA team within the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, has said there is no official information concerning a date for the arrival of the UNITA leader in the Angolan capital.

CMVF Meets, Issues Findings 19 September

MB1909203691 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] The members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, in Joint Verification and Control Commission, CMVF, met in Huambo this afternoon. Major General Fiel da Conceicao Gato for the Angolan Government and Antonio Domingos Lutoqui for the FALA side chaired the talks on troop confinement and incidents in the country since the implementation of the cease-fire accord. They came up with the following findings:

[Begin unidentified official recording] First, the verification and control groups and the border posts have not yet

been fully deployed throughout Angolan territory. For this reason, there is a need for the regional groups to render this process more dynamic so greater peace accord control can be achieved, particularly regarding troop confinement and national border controls.

Second, considering the (?weaknesses) detected in the functioning of the verification and control organs, the participants decided on new working methods that will permit more dynamic interaction between those organs in the [word indistinct] districts.

Third, the participants assessed the working conditions of the verification and control organs. They drew up a document that will be presented to the Angolan Government within the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, to facilitate its functioning and improve its working conditions.

Fourth, the participants at the meeting analyzed their working relations with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, within the verification groups and found the need to present a memorandum to the UNITA representative within the CMVF, who attended bilateral consultations within the framework of the meeting's proceedings. A basic assessment was made. [end recording]

FAPLA Maj. Gen. Gato said the proceedings had been marked by a serious approach.

[Begin Gato recording] All participated in the critical analysis. In addition to a document containing recommendations to be assessed by the most senior Angolan Government officials within the CCPM, the planned methodological guidelines and our findings clearly reflect a responsible approach to the ongoing Angolan peace process. We also took into account ongoing democratic change that should lead to multiparty elections in Angola next year. [end recording]

Mozambique

Defense Ministry Communique on Draft Deadline

MB1909191091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Communique issued by the National Defense Ministry; place, date issued not given]

[Text] The National Defense Ministry has issued a communique stating that the youths now of age to do their compulsory military service must present themselves to the military authorities before 30 September. That document says that young people of both sexes born between 1961 and 1971 must present themselves at the recruitment centers if they have not yet done so. That communique also says that the authorities will act in accordance with the Law on Military Crimes after the 30 September deadline.

*** Nampula Governor Discusses Cashew Harvest**

91AF1325A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
8 Aug 91 p 5

[Text] (AIM)—Uncontrolled burning of land, war, and other difficulties have drastically reduced the potential of the province of Nampula in the northern part of Mozambique for the production of cashews.

Nampula Governor Alfredo Gamito has informed AIM that the record production in the province was the 120,000 tons harvested in 1973-74.

The industrial processing capacity for that product is 60,000 tons per year. But since the war began, to which has been added the devastating effect of the burning, it has not been possible to reach that goal in recent years.

Alfredo Gamito, who previously served as secretary of state for cashew production, noted, as an example of this breakdown in production, that in the 1989-90 season, only about 15,000 tons were marketed.

The results achieved in the 1988-89 harvest came to a total of about 40,000 tons, according to Gamito. He added that in addition to the problems already mentioned—the war and the burning—the poor results achieved were also due to a lack of internal organization within the local marketing system.

Gamito did not discuss the origin of this lack of organization, but he said that the entire system was being changed in such a way that good results in the production and marketing of cashews can be expected this year.

Nampula, which has a population of more than 4 million, accounts for more than 50 percent of the total cashew production in the country.

Cashews play a leading role on the list of principal Mozambican export products.

With regard to the functional capacity of the plants, which process cashews in the districts of Angoche, Monapo, and Nacala and the locality of Lumbo, Gamito said that the government plans to include industrial rehabilitation in the policy for the development of the sector drafted locally.

*** Displaced Persons in Pebane Return Home**

91AF1325B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
9 Aug 91 p 8

[Text] About 90 percent of the 250,000 individuals displaced by the war and who were registered up until September of last year in the district of Pebane, Zambezia, have now returned to their places of origin, subsequent to the security improvements that have now been made there.

However, in statements made to our reporter in Quelimane, the director of Action Aid in Mozambique pointed out how necessary and urgent it is that serious

measures be implemented with a view to the social rehabilitation of these citizens.

Before this goal can be achieved, however, the access routes, which at the present time are impassable, must be repaired.

Joaquim Segurado is of the opinion that if steps are not taken to make it possible to send the urgently needed food support to these zones, "We will be in danger of a mass invasion of the urban centers by the rural population in search of food."

Assessing the support provided by Action Aid within the emergency situation in Zambezia during the past three years, Segurado indicated that free food aid to the displaced persons in Pebane and Maganja da Costa has benefited approximately 250,000 individuals.

In 1987, Action Aid, which is a British nongovernmental organization, signed a cooperation agreement with our country with a view toward carrying out actions within the framework of an integrated development program covering the education, health, agriculture, and emergency sectors.

"We succeeded in completing the majority of the actions planned," Joaquim Segurado said. He emphasized the fact that a fund of about \$12 million was utilized last year, while in the first year, the total came to only \$1 million.

"Although we have not succeeded in carrying out the totality of our program, we have achieved positive results, above all in terms of free food aid," he said.

The district of Pebane reached a level at which 57 percent of the cases were classified in the "serious malnutrition" category at one point, and subsequent to that a number of deaths occurred.

On the other hand, at the present time a popular survey is planned to determine the local needs for seeds.

*** Tete Farmers Selling Produce to Malawi**

81AF1325C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
8 Aug 91 p 3

[Excerpt] Minister of Commerce Daniel Gabriel said recently in an interview he granted to NOTICIAS that the reasons the bulk of family sector farm produce in the province of Tete is being sold to neighboring Malawi, has to do with situational factors, and even the lack of incentive goods on the market in that region of the country.

Daniel Gabriel told our reporters that there was a period in which the lack of incentive goods made itself felt in the province of Tete market. This situation led the peasants to trade their production on the other side.

Explaining, he said that this problem is the result of the deterioration in the military situation in that region. For

quite some time the province of Tete has had an easy outlet for its products and incentive goods through the port of Beira.

With renewed Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] attacks on the Tete national highway, the supply situation in the provincial capital, in terms of the availability of products on the market, has worsened considerably.

"I believe that this has contributed significantly to this effort by the peasants to obtain products in the neighboring countries," the minister of commerce said.

When asked if he is familiar with the complaints of the peasants about the prices paid by the AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] in the marketing process, Daniel Gabriel said he did not know if this corresponded precisely with what is happening on the market.

He argued that the AGRICOM has attempted to market the surplus production of the family sector in almost all parts of the country in accordance with the policy defined to establish prices for farm marketing.

"The AGRICOM, which represents the state, seeks to buy products from the peasants at the minimum prices established by the state," our interlocutor said.

The head of the Ministry of Commerce emphasized that apart from the AGRICOM, the state has attempted to encourage and stimulate the participation of economic agents in the process of farm marketing.

He added that the AGRICOM alone "could not possibly have the capacity to market farm products throughout the country."

In another part of the interview, Daniel Gabriel said that the reality today is that, parallel with the AGRICOM, the economic agents in farm marketing are quite clearly involved in almost all of the provinces in the country. [passage omitted]

*** Irrigation Project Benefits Displaced Persons**

91AF1325D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
9 Aug 91 p 3

[Text] More than 800 families displaced by the war and relocated to the regions of Mpelane, Chinhacanine, 7 de Abril, and Tomanine will benefit from an irrigation project designed to allow them to pursue farm production throughout the year. This will be done by means of motor pumps that will be made available by the district authorities in Guija. This was announced by the representative and member of the Emergency Commission in Guija, Manuel Macamo, who added that this district is currently sheltering about 28,000 persons displaced by the war.

According to our interlocutor, the actions of the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Calamities (DPCCN) in the distribution of seeds within the framework of the Seeds and Tools Program (PESU) have achieved encouraging results. They have assisted the drought regions, such as Mpelane, Nwaxomane, in particular, in the production of such crops as nhemba beans and peanuts. This has helped these cities to undertake farm activities with a view to self-sufficiency, and thus to move gradually away from dependence on donations.

Manuel Macamo emphasized the need to move ahead more aggressively in the establishment of small irrigation systems, so that farm activities will not depend exclusively on rainfall, which has been quite irregular in this region.

Currently, more than 300 families in the Tomanine region are producing crops on an area of 130 hectares, thanks to a motor pump made available by the DPCCN in Guija.

On the other hand, other peasants affected by the war are producing on a collective basis in that same region after receiving money for the repair of a motor pump and substantial support in terms of production tools and seeds from the DPCCN.

Our interlocutor explained that three years after the Tomanine Farm Cooperative was founded in 1980, it experienced a crisis caused by the activities of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] forces, which even raided their installations.

In view of the seriousness of its financial situation, in addition to the debt to the bank and the underutilization of the land, the members of this production cooperative decided to initiate contact with the DPCCN and private farmers in the zone, which has enabled them to relaunch their activities.

It should be noted, on the other hand, that the Gaza province government authorities also contributed to recovery from the dismal economic situation into which the cooperative had sunk by means of bank credit of about 2 million meticals allocated from the emergency fund.

The 7 de Abril settlement, also in Guija, was the beneficiary of aid provided by farmer Fernando Covano for the construction of a pumping station to irrigate several score hectares, as well as seeds and production tools donated by the DPCCN.

The representative of the DPCCN in Guija, Manuel Macamo, said that "providing the approximately 6,000 persons displaced by the war and being sheltered in Mpelane with better support was a major concern for us, because the situation there is quite serious and the people are living under conditions of extreme poverty, totally without possessions. Our goal is to contribute to enable these people to produce the minimum needed for

their survival effectively throughout the year. This is the reason we are going to provide them with irrigation facilities."

The natives of Mbalavala, Chichongolo, Nalaze, and Munginge, who are living in Mpelane, are facing a food crisis because of the drought, and the DPCCN is distributing food and production tools in order to make a less difficult life possible for them.

* Security Situation Improves in Infulene Valley

91AF1327A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 Aug 91 p 2

[Text] The wave of crimes has subsided significantly in the past six months in the so-called "corridor of death," on the border between the Infulene and Acordos de Lusaka districts, on the outskirts of this city, according to local residents interviewed by our reporter.

However, the people said that there have been some sporadic cases of attacks on innocent citizens, but not like what was happening a little over six months ago.

The political structures believe that vandalism declined first as a result of strengthened security in the area, and second because people have been alert and careful to report any cases of attacks. Moreover, another factor considered contributing to the decrease in the number of crimes in the so-called "corridor of death" is related to the fact that some houses have been built in this area to provide shelter to people displaced by the war from various parts of Maputo Province that were devastated by the armed conflict.

The name "corridor of death" is not without reason. Bearing witness to this is the wave of criminality that in recent months has taken the lives of many innocent citizens. According to a resident who gave his name as Paulo Saia: "We are still not safe, because the perpetrators of these murders could resume their attacks at any time."

This person added that despite the apparent calm in the area, it is never well-advised to cross the "corridor" in the middle of the night, since a person can be surprised at any time.

The political organs in the two districts are of the opinion that the apparent reduction in crime in the area does not in any way mean that it has been eradicated, and the authorities continue to warn residents to be on the alert at all times for any irregularities. They also claim that there is still a great deal of work to be done, and they assert categorically that there are no more deaths along the road linking the two districts.

Moreover, the political structures of both districts are continuing their efforts to provide increased security in the area.

Some of the militia patrolling the facilities of a Danish nongovernmental organization in the area have made a positive contribution towards reducing crimes in the region.

What continues to annoy residents, and particularly residents of the Acordos de Lusaka neighborhood, are the attacks on electrical lines. According to the local people, this has caused frequent blackouts in the area. In addition, thieves have also been breaking into homes to steal property, such as china, chickens, farm animals, and clothing, among other things.

* Aftermath of Renamo Occupation of Lalaua Viewed

91AF1327B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 Aug 91 p 8

[Article by Felisberto Matusse: "Few Escaped Renamo's Destructive Fury"]

[Text] The destruction caused by the presence of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] troops in the main town in Lalaua district during the 37 days they occupied it is incalculable, and any ideas of rebuilding the town will have to take into account the need to begin at zero.

This is the first of a series of four articles that NOTICIAS is planning to offer its readers on the current situation in that part of Nampula Province since it was retaken by the Mozambican Armed Forces on 5 August 1991.

When the first two trucks to head in that direction during the past two months left the town of Ribaue, the scene that immediately came into view was total destruction. All of the travelers went at their own risk, because they were making the trip to Lalaua, and they knew virtually nothing about it aside from the military reports that announced the return of calm to the district.

In the jungles through which the alternative road passes, there was nothing to encourage the travelers. In fact they traveled 95 km instead of 82, so that it would have been better to take the main road. But that road has not been used for vehicles since 1988 when the bridge over the river, that gave its name to Lalaua district, collapsed as a result of the rains. We came from Ribaue where we had arrived the day before at zero hour, after traveling from the provincial capital. As soon as we entered Lalaua district in the Munossi region, 32 km before reaching the district headquarters, we could see cotton plants that needed harvesting, with their whiteness presenting both a pleasant and painful picture.

The same could be said of the deposits of maize, beans, and sesame, that were abandoned when the farmers fled, and left in the open as was normal for this time of the year.

At the Town Headquarters

We finally arrived at the district headquarters in Lalaua because two important, interrelated factors were working in our favor. On the one hand, we had prior knowledge of the region, and on the other—even though we could not believe our eyes—Mount Michine, which is 1,163 meters high and is right next to the town, rose up in front of us. We knew that we had arrived in Lalaua.

A half-dozen houses that were under construction at the time of the invasion by Renamo troops on the already distant 29th of June, and therefore did not have roofs, and a Presbyterian church of about 7X5 meters were the only buildings that were not destroyed by the fire set off by the criminals on the day of the attack.

Mortars for pounding grain, cooking pots, and granaries were burned, together with thatched huts, the total number of which can perhaps only be learned by using the number of adult inhabitants of the peripheral districts prior to the attack, 9,850 persons, in Mutoti district alone where only one hut was left standing.

What used to be Health Ministry vehicles were left as skeletons with which the liberating soldiers amused themselves at times. The brick buildings (stores, the administration [building], the headquarters of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, the agriculture buildings and branches) were simply burned and/or destroyed. The residence of the administrator was the most damaged, for nothing in it could be salvaged.

Three burned tractors were sitting in their garages. This same fate was reserved for the cotton enterprise truck, a "Renault" that still displayed its license plate (MNB-69-07), which was left with its cabin completely unusable and three tires destroyed by fire.

The district's maternal and child care clinic, damaged like the other buildings, displayed a relatively horrifying scene. All the medicines that were not used up during Renamo's stay in Lalaua were mercilessly destroyed. Scales and other hospital equipment were demolished and flung as far away as possible.

All of this in a town that in September of last year appeared to us to be moving—as well as possible for a region the size of Lalaua—in the direction of the changes in the country's economy, and especially the liberalization of trade. The second article on Lalaua district by our reporter will be devoted to the stories told by people who returned to the jungles and those who lived with the invaders during the 37 days of occupation.

* Bank Sponsors Chokwe Grain Production Contest

91AF1327C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
5 Aug 91 p 9

[Article by Talbo Mucobora: "Winners of 1990-91 Grain Contest in Chokwe Given Awards"]

[Text] Three private farmers from Chokwe, Gaza Province, won the "1990-91 Grain Enterprise" contest promoted by the People's Development Bank [BPD] of Lionde. They received their awards totalling 8 million meticals last Friday at the headquarters of the Lionde Administrative Post. The ceremony to announce the winners and award the prizes, directed by BPD President Hermenegildo Gamito marked the close of the 1990 campaign for that contest, was attended by Deputy Agriculture Minister Paulo Zucula and Gaza governor, Eugenio Numaio.

The first prize valued at 4 million meticals was given to Francisco Tivane, a farmer from Nwachicoluane, who competed with a 60-hectare field that obtained a yield of 7 tons, 300 kg of rice per hectare. Atanasio Tailane, who received a prize of 2.5 million, came in second. The third prize of 1.5 million was given to Castigo Cumbe, who competed with a 30-hectare rice field that produced 3 tons per hectare.

These three farmers were selected out of a group of 14 contestants, from the state enterprises of Chokwe and Xilemgene and private farmers in the region.

Each state enterprise or private farmer participated in the contest with an average of 30 hectares of rice, and the prize was awarded to the farmer producing the highest average yield per hectare, over 3 tons.

Some of the contestants that did not place received "Certificates of Participation," including the following: Nwachicoluane Agricultural Enterprise; Josina Machel Farm Cooperative; the farmer Paulo Luis; Massavasse Agricultural Enterprise; and, Hokwe Agricultural Enterprise.

Contest Objectives

According to the president of the People's Development Bank: "The current situation in the country characterized by the urgent need to increase production of food-stuffs, and especially grains (rice and corn), is such that people must join efforts in an attempt to overcome the food crisis."

Hermenegildo Gamito added that it was in view of this situation that the BPD, an institution that finances agriculture as part of its operations, wanted to contribute in some way towards achieving this objective and so decided to sponsor the "1990-91 Grain Enterprise" contest to encourage farmers to produce grains.

The rules and procedures of the contest were established by the Agrarian Credit Directorate, with Agronomist Felisberto Tomas acting as coordinator.

According to Hermenegildo Gamito, the BPD's Chokwe Office seemed to be ideal for this pilot contest, because of the important role it plays in farm credit and because of its ability to supervise the terms of reference of the contest.

Launched in September of last year, the basic purpose of the contest was to encourage an increase in productivity and in income from applied resources by high-average yields per hectare.

"We would like to emphasize the interest of the participants, their competitiveness, their creativity in finding solutions to the problems that arose, specifically problems relating to the shortage of water for irrigation, and the alternatives they found to achieve the production rates established in the contest rules," the BPD president said.

Contest To Be Repeated in Other Provinces in the Country

According to the president of the BPD, in view of the participants' contribution towards improving production, this contest is going to be repeated in the provinces of Gaza, Maputo, and Sofala for the 1991-92 crop year, and the value of the prizes will be increased to create a greater incentive to other farmers.

Moreover, the contest for the next crop year will have two groups of competitors. The first for 30 to 50 hectares, and the second for over 50 hectares.

The prizes for the first group will be 4.5, 3.75, and 2.0 million meticals for the first-, second-, and third-place winners, respectively, and in the second group the first-, second-, and third-place winners will receive 6.0, 3.5, and 2.5 million each, respectively.

Hermenegildo Gamito said that the fact that the deputy minister of agriculture and the governor of the province attended the award ceremony was evidence of the interest and attention that the Ministry of Agriculture and the provincial government attribute to the contest and its objectives.

Contest Held at a Critical Time

On the occasion, the deputy minister of agriculture, Paulo Zucula, expressed appreciation for the initiative, that in his view showed the great interest of the People's Development Bank in promoting farm production.

He added that the "1990-91 Grain Enterprise" contest was a way for banks to say that they were behind the farmers.

Paulo Zucula stressed the fact that this large production was taking place at a critical time for the Limpopo Valley, at a time when the state agricultural sector was being reorganized in that region.

This official stressed the need to consolidate this initiative that he termed important.

Taking the floor, the governor of Gaza, Eugenio Numaio, praised the BPD's initiative and said that he hoped that the competitors would continue to be successful in the future, since, in his words, this is the only possible way to increase production and productivity.

The ceremony closing the "1990-91 Grain Enterprise" competition took place in a festive and joyful atmosphere. People from the headquarters of the Lionde Administrative Post converged on the place where the event was held, singing and dancing.

*** Inhambane Port Cargo, Transport Figures**

91AF1327D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
13 Aug 91 p 3

[Text] Over 3,200 tons of various cargo were handled at Inhambane port during the first five months of this year, according to the provincial director for transportation and communications, Justino Matsinhe. In a report presented at the last meeting of the Inhambane provincial government, Justino Matsinhe said that the cargo handled represented 267.5 percent of the initial target set at 1,198 tons.

Justino Matsinhe noted, however, that during the first five months of this year there was a considerable decline in cargo shipped out of Inhambane, "because of a lack of cargo." He said that only 14 ships stopped at Inhambane port out of the 24 scheduled.

The provincial director of transportation and communications in Inhambane went on to say that during the same period of time, 1,496 passengers disembarked in Inhambane and 1,068 boarded ships there.

Highway Transport Increasingly Difficult

As for transport by road, operated in Inhambane Province by the state enterprise RONAP [expansion not given], Justino Matsinhe said that that state enterprise is struggling with a shortage of vehicles. In fact from January to May of this year, RONAP operated with an average of only four vehicles, because the remaining ones needed repair. This prevented their plan from being fulfilled and had an impact on the number of passengers transported. Thus it was possible to transport only 230,363 persons, instead of the estimated 504,517.

With the decline of RONAP's fleet, the people resorted to the so-called "license plate-100's" for their daily transportation, and 22 vehicles were licensed. "But there are more vehicles than the licensed ones performing this service, and what is more, this situation is permitted by some traffic police officers who do not strictly enforce the provisions of Ministerial Document No. 24/89 regulating the passenger transport business," according to Justino Matsinhe. He added that shipment of cargo by roads is also experiencing greater difficulties because the local office of the Mozambican Trucking Enterprise has a shortage of vehicles in operation. "The Mozambican Trucking Enterprise in Inhambane has only one vehicle that runs out of the three in its fleet," he said.

In the opinion of the provincial transportation and communications director in Inhambane, it is the private sector alone that is covering the shipment of cargo by road in Inhambane, with 322 vehicles in all.

*** Nampula Construction, Water Projects Outlined**

91AF1327E Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
3 Aug 91 p 3

[Text] The deputy minister of construction and water, Agostinho Monjane, said that the activities scheduled for this year in his sector in Nampula were being carried out, mainly in the areas of road building and rural water supply. The Mozambican official spoke at the end of his working visit to Nampula Province earlier this week.

Agostinho Monjane told the reporter from our Nampula office that the work in the road construction sector had been progressing reasonably and satisfactorily in some ways, bearing in mind the program laid out for this sector.

"It is true that the program outlined does not solve all road problems, but when we design a program of this scope, we always have to work on the basis of the available resources. However, for the program outlined, progress has been reasonable, because of a series of means that were acquired in this area, some of which are already in operation," the deputy construction and water minister said.

With regard to the rural water supply, our source indicated that the results from the first half of this year indicate that about 50 percent of the program set forth for the year has been completed.

"We believe that the rural water supply program for this year is going to be implemented in its entirety, although we are aware that we have not managed to meet all the needs in this sector. Among other things, this is true because of the limited resources available, because even with the support of the international community, there are not enough means to solve all the problems that are evident in this area," Agostinho Monjane added.

During his visit to Nampula, the official also worked with APIE [Administration of State-Owned Buildings] where, according to what he reported, organizational progress has already been made in comparison with the situation in previous months. For example, our source indicated that APIE used to be a major debtor of small local enterprises, and these debts stemmed from a series of building maintenance and refurbishing contracts, a situation that can be now be regarded as improved.

When asked about the Integral Construction Enterprise of Nampula, the deputy minister for construction and water said that this enterprise has serious problems, because it has large debts and no prospects for moving forward. "The ministry is aware of these problems and is trying to find ways to extricate the enterprise from its current dilemma," he concluded.

He pointed out that the Nampula Integral Construction Enterprise had to lay off over 300 workers it considered surplus, and at this point they have already gone over 10 months without wages.

*** Chibabava Emergency Situation Described**

91AF1327F Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
3 Aug 91 p 3

[Article by Antonio Janeiro, envoy from the Beira Office: "Food Scarcity After the War"]

[Text] The war that has devastated our country for the past several years continues to have incalculable consequences. While thousands of persons have died like chickens, and others are wandering around the country starving, trying to procure enough to survive in both cities and other regions, the damage resulting from the destruction of the socio-economic infrastructure is immense. This situation has naturally left additional thousands of Mozambicans without hospitals, schools, and homes, to name a few things.

In addition, this murderous war has left the average Mozambican living at present like a nomad, or in a state of emergency such as the one existing with the people in Chibabava district in Sofala Province. Between natural disasters and the war, the only hope of the people here is donations from the international community.

Travelling via the airlift recently financed by the ASDI (Swedish Agency for International Development) to the tune of \$500,000, the reporter from our Beira Office went to that district where he learned that the needy were receiving 100 tons of grains, 7 of vegetables, and the same amount of other provisions, including 3 tons of cooking oil, among other things.

We took a 45-minute flight on a "Dakota" plane to the district of Chibabava where, according to Inacio Tchonado, the local representative of the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters (DPCCN), the provisions being received at present are not meeting the needs of the people.

He explained to us, for instance, that at the district's headquarters, there are 9,492 persons requiring aid, while at the Goonda Administrative Post, over 9,000 displaced persons are also clamoring for emergency support, and the same situation prevails among the 8,500 citizens who are being accommodated at Muchungue.

"They need all kinds of aid," he said, and then added that "the situation is most acute at the Muchungue Administrative Post, where the displaced persons being lodged there travel about 90 km (round trip) from that region to the district headquarters when there is an airlift, in search of food."

Our source went on to say that as a result of the war, there had been an increase in the movement of persons to the district headquarters, as they hoped to find something for their survival there. Basically when an activity such as an airlift takes place, then everybody knows that there will be food, clothing, etc."

Furthermore, the people in the Sofala region are also facing the problem of a shortage of land for production. According to Inacio Tchonado, this situation could help somewhat to resolve "the struggle for possession of the little we have in our warehouses, provided this is possible, because sometimes we do not have anything either."

NOTICIAS also learned that the foodstuffs supplied only helped to minimize the hunger and lack of clothing of the persons resettling or displaced as a result of the war, since there are also the local people, who need food and clothing because of the drought that reduced the harvest.

In addition, the DPCCN official in Chibabava confided that the shortage of assistance in food and clothing for the people of Muchungue was primarily attributed to the war that closed off access roads to the area, in addition to the airstrip, that has still not been inspected. Moreover, these two factors have prevented this area from effectively communicating with other regions.

Inacio Tchonado explained that the 40 flights scheduled to ship various emergency supplies to the district would make it possible to distribute over 10 kg of grains, 1,200 of beans, and three-tenths of a liter of cooking oil to every person in the space of a month.

With the goods and the quantities received, and taking into account the number of persons to be assisted in the district, we concluded that after this operation, the people will still be in an emergency situation and require more aid.

Namibia

Independence Party Disbands, Joins Patriotic Front

MB2009093191 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English
16 Sep 91 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Ex-NIP Members Head for NPF"]

[Text] The Namibian Independence Party (NIP) disbanded on Saturday [14 September] amid unpleasant scenes of mudslinging and personal attacks, and voted to join the ranks of Moses Katjiuongua's Namibia Patriotic Front (NPF).

The 17-year-old party, which threw in its lot with the NNF [Namibia National Front] for the last elections, met its end at the Canyon Hotel at Keetmanshoop by a slender vote of seven to five. This, according to former NIP leader Albert Krohne, "spelled the end of any hope by aspiring elements to succeed Vekuii Rukoro in the National Assembly in the event of his untimely death".

The ex-leader was also scathing about motives for keeping the NIP alive. He stressed that the party was now dissolved and that any attempts by former members to make people believe otherwise would be illegal and without basis.

Certain elements had tried "to keep the proverbial ship sailing to further their own selfish aims", he said. The decision to join the NPF was taken "with appreciation of the role NPF is to the need for "an effective opposition in our young democracy".

According to Krohne, the move reflected frustration felt at "having been rendered ineffective by circumstances within and outside the NNF as well as the NIP". It signalled the end of a "stormy, rewarding and gratifying chapter of a small and influential party in its heyday".

Anticipating the forthcoming local and regional elections, Krohne said former NIP members were hoping to contribute "much more effectively on a broader, national basis where our abilities and talents could be noted and rewarded".

National Assembly Opening Postponed to 14 Oct

MB1909185091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1814 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Windhoek Sept 19 SAPA—The third session of Namibia's National Assembly, due to have opened on September 24, has been postponed until October 14, reports NAMBC [Namibian Broadcasting Corporation] radio news. President Sam Nujoma announced the new date. In terms of the Namibian Constitution, the president can alter the date if requested by the speaker on the grounds of public interest or convenience.

The session will formally open on the new date in the newly-renovated Tintenpalast in Windhoek. Namibia's first sergeant-at-arms, Police Warrant Officer Ernst du Preez, will carry the silver and ebony parliamentary mace, a gift from the British Parliament, into the assembly hall for the first time at the opening.

On Wednesday, Speaker Dr Mose Tjitendero was presented with the keys of the renovated Tintenpalast by Mr Grys Cilliers, who represented one of the companies responsible for the R[and]5.7 million improvements to the historic building. "This is a new beginning for us in the legislature," Dr Tjitendero said during a tour of the Tintenpalast.

Renovations included improving the assembly hall and galleries for the speaker's guests, the public, press and VIPs. Suitable offices for all members of parliament have been provided during the renovations. Three committee rooms (blue for the official opposition and red for the government), a multi-purpose conference facility and a members lounge, bar and dining room have been added. The assembly hall, with its high ceiling and formerly known as the Landesrat, now has seating for 104 in two-seater white oak benches upholstered burgundy leather.

More than 20 bills are scheduled to be tabled in the new session of the National Assembly. Among the legislation will be the Sea Fisheries Bill, the Regional and Local Government Bill and a Labour Code Bill.

Editorial on 'Totally Spineless' Government

MB2009091791 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK
ADVERTISER in English 14 Sep 91 p 10

[Editorial: "More Evidence of How Spineless the Authorities Are"]

[Text] The terror at Outjo so clearly manifests the true conditions prevailing in this country—mounting dissidence and a government incapable of coping both with crisis and with creating a climate which holds out the promise of consolidation and an improvement in the lot of the overwhelming bulk of the people.

While democracy is trumpeted, and while Namibia is hailed at tables laden with dainties and delicacies as the African model of democracy, the true situation tells a different story.

It tells the story of a government totally spineless and spunkless, with incompetence capping the failures when confronted with crisis.

Outjo is small, and could perhaps not even be described as a town but rather as a big village. Yet, the eruption there, the humiliations inflicted on the mayor, the town clerk and senior officials, the terrorizing of top officials held as hostages, the regional commissioner of the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] government instructing the police not to intervene—all of this combine to amply illustrate that government, and we now allude to efficient administration, is nonexistent.

The law in this country can be taken into own hands, provided those doing it are not suffering the curse of white skins. Too many examples abound: units of the indisciplined rag tag army doing whatever they want, driving around without proper command as if a general alert had been given and so quickly prompting rumours of a coup d'etat; commercial bank buildings can be occupied; people are murdered with the police barred from doing their work, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

This country has been hurled back into the dark days when a black man had to suffer unspeakable indignities. The tables have been turned, and it is now the time of the white-skinned Namibian to suffer.

It all adds up to one conclusion: for us to build a rampway out of this mess, for us to exercise the festering sores keeping this nation in bondage, appears to be an insurmountable task.

The Swapo government, the very movement to which so many thousands of us looked in hope and in yearning, praying secretly for the day of its arrival, has betrayed our trust and confidence.

Let us be hanged for our verdict. History cannot be reversed, neither eradicated. It can be distorted but finally, with the passing of the years, with the decay of what is old and ready for the Shades and the arrival of the new, she has a way of correcting images and events. She will vindicate us.

20 Sep Press Review on Current Events, Issues

MB2009120391

[Editorial Report]

THE NAMIBIAN

U.S. Has 'Change of Heart' Concerning SWAPO—Editor Gwen Lister in her "Political Perspective" column on page 6 of Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English on 20 September writes: "The official opposition, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), has once again put its foot in it! While U.S. vice-president Dan Quayle arrived in Namibia full of praise for Africa's 'model democracy', DTA acting president, Mishake Muyongo, warned the U.S. politician that a one-party state in Namibia was imminent, and urged the Bush Administration to give support to the official opposition 'to ensure the continued livelihood of democracy in Namibia'. Once again Muyongo and the DTA are acting as if they are the architects of democracy in Namibia. How many times must one remind them of their dismal record in government in the past to convince them that they only became committed democrats once SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] came to power?" "But while the DTA apparently have not changed their attitude of general antipathy towards SWAPO, there are all indications that the U.S. has finally had a change of heart. Despite having supported the policy of linkage, and in so doing, backed South African intransigence on the implementation of the UN Plan for over a decade from 1978 to 1988, the U.S. now apparently accepts that the SWAPO movement are 'terrorists' and 'communists' no more."

Need For Changes To Help Less Privileged—The page 7 editorial says "Namibia since independence, has seen many changes. Many of these are positive, but few of them have actually affected the plight of the less privileged 'have-nots' in our society. It is time that the Government seriously addresses both the problems of unemployment and the underpaid."

Ivory Coast

Senegalese Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

AB2009070391 Abidjan Radiodiffusion Ivoirienne
Radio in French 1930 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Excerpt] Senegalese Prime Minister Mr. Habib Thiam, arrived in Abidjan this afternoon at 1730 for a one-day friendly and working visit to our country. He was welcomed upon arrival at the Port-Bouet Airport by his Ivorian counterpart, Mr. Alassane Drame Ouattara. [passage omitted]

Japan Extends 5 Billion CFA Franc Grant

AB2009111091 Abidjan Radiodiffusion Ivoirienne
Radio in French 1930 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The Government of Japan has just extended a 5 billion CFA franc grant to our country earmarked to support our country's economic recovery effort. The relevant documents were signed this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Minister Essy Amara and Japanese Ambassador Motohiko Nishimura. This grant brings to a total of 13.6 billion CFA the value of special Japanese grants made to our country since 1989. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Sawyer Briefs Assemblymen on Minisummit

AB2009124591 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 20 Sep 91

[Text] Interim President Dr. Amos Sawyer yesterday briefed members of the Interim Legislative Assembly [ILA] on the outcome of the just ended meeting held in Yamoussoukro on Liberian civil conflict. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, LINA, the meeting, which was held behind closed doors, lasted for several hours. The acting deputy speaker of the ILA, Mr. Bismark Kuyon, later told LINA that the meeting afforded members of the assembly the opportunity to get fully acquainted with what (was said) at the recent meeting in Yamoussoukro, la Cote d'Ivoire.

Taylor Urges Reduction in Peacekeeping Force

AB2009091391 Paris AFP in English 0550 GMT
20 Sep 91

[Text] Abidjan, Sep 19 (AFP)—Liberia's main rebel leader, Charles Taylor, announced Thursday that he wants a 7,000-strong West African peacekeeping force led and dominated by Nigeria to be cut back to 1,500 men.

Taylor told the BBC in a broadcast monitored here that his National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) considered that 1,500 soldiers in the peacekeeping force, known as ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], could

adequately supervise encampment and disarmament of belligerents in the war-torn country.

He said a "remodeled ECOMOG" as called for in an accord reached Tuesday in the Ivory Coast political capital Yamoussoukro was to call for "additional forces from other countries to come, thus leading to the massive reduction of Nigerian forces." Senegal has agreed to send a contingent to the force.

"In my area, even two ECOMOG officers can carry on peacekeeping here because I have full control," he said. The NPFL controls virtually all of Liberia outside the capital, Monrovia.

According to Taylor's estimates, it "doesn't make sense" to have almost 8,000 troops in a country of 2.5 million people.

Taylor also spoke favorably about Nigeria, which he earlier had blasted for its participation in ECOMOG after the force beat his NPFL back from Monrovia last October after weeks of heavy fighting. "Nigeria is playing a very, very friendly and decent role at this particular time," he said, adding that Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida was "genuinely committed to the peace process now."

UN Operations Resume in NPFL-Held Areas

AB2009114591 Paris AFP in English 1807 GMT
19 Sep 91

[Text] Monrovia, Sep 19 (AFP)—U.N. relief operations have resumed in areas under the control of Charles Taylor's rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) after a 10-day suspension, a U.N. release said here Thursday.

Emergency relief operations to the areas were suspended because of "security threats" to personnel in western Grand Cape Mount and Bomi counties where fighting broke out two weeks ago between Taylor's rebels and a group of Liberian exiles.

The force opposing Taylor, the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO), comprises soldiers from the late president Samuel Doe's army and other Liberian refugees living in neighboring Sierra Leone.

A ULIMO spokesman announced in Freetown on Wednesday that his movement was not in favor of a peace pact reached in the Ivory Coast this week and threatened to resume fighting if Taylor did not immediately pull his forces out of Sierra Leone.

The release from the United Nations said the decision to resume activities followed the freeing of 35 Lutheran World Service (LWS) relief personnel who were reportedly "held hostage" by the NPFL.

The 35 were taken to Taylor's headquarters in Gbarnga and questioned by them before being allowed to return

to Monrovia, the release said. It, however, said LWS vehicles seized by the NPFL had not been returned, adding that the "entire relief community still has numerous security concerns."

U.N. officials called on Taylor to guarantee the security of relief workers and supplies, and allow access to distribution sites and beneficiaries.

Mali

Libyan Envoy Queried Over Expulsion of Malians

AB1909212791 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Text] Libyan authorities have expelled 205 Malians, including three women and three children. The immigrants, who arrived yesterday on a special flight at the Bamako-Senou Airport, met this morning at the Civil Protection Office with the ministers of territorial administration; foreign affairs in charge of Malians overseas; communications; and culture, as well as the governor of Bamako District. The ministerial delegation, on behalf of the government and the Transitional Committee for the Salvation of the People, pledged to give aid to these expelled people, who left all their property in Libya and who arrived without any preparatory or support arrangements. Some of them explained their situation to reporter Ibrahim Diambele:

[Begin recording] [First unidentified deportee] I spent 20 days in Libyan prisons, but there were some people before me who spent even a month.

[Diambele] How were you detained there?

[Deportee] We were in a house, and the house was always locked. We did not eat or drink except for 25 kgs [as heard]. Everyday the Tuaregs were there, the Tuaregs who have been joining the rebellion. They imprisoned us; they were the guards.

[Diambele] What work were you doing in Libya?

[Deportee] I was working as a butcher.

[Diambele] Did you leave any money there?

[Deportee] No, I did not leave money.

[Diambele] What about luggage?

[Deportee] I have luggage....

[Diambele, interrupting] Do you have it here?

[Deportee] No, I do not have any here. The luggage is at Sabhah.

[Diambele] Did you contact the Embassy of Mali to resolve these problems?

[Deportee] We did not see the Malian ambassador, but Niger's consular officer was coming to talk to his people and to tell them the truth, whether they were to leave today or tomorrow. We were like sheep; we were perishing there with nobody to help us.

[Diambele] Are there many Malian citizens in Libya?

[Second unidentified deportee] There are some who work in the (?gardens), there are others who are mechanics, there are those who work in construction, and there are those who work in other sectors. After they started rounding people up, they arrested us on 27 July. We were in the Oubari Prison at first, but we were moved to Sabhah where there were other people. There were Malians and many other nationalities: Ghanaians, Nigerians, Nigerois, Ivorians. Indeed, they killed a Malian.

[Diambele] How were you arrested and expelled from Libya?

[Second deportee] They told us that because there are a million Egyptians who are coming to work in Libya, all the black people had to leave. [end recording]

The minister of foreign affairs and Malians overseas today received the charge d'affaires of Libya. The discussions concerned the forced repatriation from Libya of 205 Malians who arrived yesterday in Bamako by a special cargo flight. Minister Tiebile Drame denounced this unfriendly act by the Libyan authorities which does not, in our view, reflect the level of multifaceted relations existing between Libya and Mali. He stressed that since 26 March 1991, the Government of Mali has been trying to keep most friendly relations with Libya. The recent visits of the Malian head of state to Tripoli and Benghazi bear ample testimony to this. Lastly, the minister of foreign affairs and Malians overseas expressed the indignation of the Malian authorities over the treatment given to our citizens during their detention.

Cabinet Discusses Expulsions

AB2009070091 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television
du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 19 Sep 91

[Excerpt] This morning Mr. Sada Diarra, minister of communication and culture, met journalists of the private and state-owned press as well as correspondents of the foreign press accredited to Bamako for a briefing on the cabinet meeting that was held yesterday at Koulouba. Here is our report:

Our 205 compatriots expelled from Libya, the environmental problem, the (?restructuring of the civil service), the state's car fleet, and the absenteeism of public workers were the main topics talked about during this briefing.

The first topic had not been discussed at the last cabinet meeting, but because current events make it imperative since it concerns an important issue, the minister of communications gave specific information on it to the press. Mr. Sada Diarra said the expulsion, which is deemed to be illegal by the Transitional Council for the Salvation of the People [CTSP] and the government, has no tenable explanation, considering the good relations that have always existed between our countries, as is evident by the many visits paid by the head of state to Libya, the latest of which was made only a few weeks

ago. This situation has provoked the anger of the government and our people, knowing as we do that our compatriots in question were mostly subjected to arbitrary detentions and were deprived of all their belongings before their expulsion.

In the face of this violation of international law, the minister of communications said the government will take appropriate measures to answer to the Libyan Government. For the time being, our compatriots have been visited by the authorities of the departments directly concerned and have been housed while waiting to be moved to their respective localities.

Minister Sada Diarra also added that the 205 expelled persons belong to all the tribal groups of our country, contrary to a rumor that was being spread to the effect that they were principally people from the north. In addition to this, 15 other Malians are reported to have disappeared and their identity documents were handed over to the authorities of our country. [passage omitted]

Countries Asked To Help Solve Tuareg Problem

AB1909205891 Paris AFP in French 2026 GMT
17 Sep 91

[Text] Bamako, 17 Sep (AFP)—The Malian Government has solicited the assistance of France, Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, and Ivory Coast in order to find a solution to the Tuareg problem, an official communique—issued at the end of a meeting held on the subject and chaired by Amadou Toumani Toure, head of state—disclosed. The government particularly requests the help “of independent personalities of international standing” like Mr. Edgar Pisani (France), Baba Miske (Mauritania), and Baba Hakim Haidara (Mali), the text added.

The communique states, without specifying any date or venue, that a special commission directly accountable to the Malian head of state and headed by Squadron Leader Souleymane Sidibe, permanent secretary of the Transition Committee for the Salvation of the People, CTSP, “made contacts with representatives of rebel movements and with our brothers of the North.” “Enlightenment campaigns were conducted in the Tombouctou, Gao, and Kidal regions” in northern Mali, the communique continued. The Malian head of state advocated that a “distinction be made between the rebellion, properly speaking, and acts of banditry,” the communique stated.

Niger

Former Minister Embezzles Over \$3 Million

AB2009134091 Paris AFP in English 1647 GMT
19 Sep 91

[Text] Niamey, Sep 19 (AFP)—A committee investigating economic crimes and political abuse in Niger said Thursday that former finance minister Beidari Mamadou had been involved in embezzlement of more than 900 million CFA francs (three million dollars) in

1988 involving a phantom hospital. The state news agency ANP said the panel found that Mamadou, a retired Army colonel, and the then head of the National Social Security Fund Nomao Djika, broke market regulations and siphoned off the money with the collusion of an architect's firm. The cover was that architectural and technical studies were being made for a new hospital here in the capital, but it was never built.

Nigeria

Commentary on U.S. Vice President's Visit

AB1909214591 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 18 Sep 91

[Ahmed Halim commentary from the “In Focus” program]

[Text] On his recent visit to some African countries, the American vice president, Mr. Dan Quayle, seems to have come principally to preach once again the longstanding American gospel of democracy. This he said much when he declared in Abuja that the democratic revolution is spreading all around the globe and make no mistake about it: Africa is part of this global revolution. To underscore the commitment of his own government to this mission, Mr. Dan Quayle also came along with some goodies as rewards and encouragements to African countries on the path to democracy. In Cape Verde, he gave out \$1 million which he said was a gift to the people of Cape Verde from the people of the United States as their recognition of their successful transition to democracy in elections held last January.

Nigeria was given a grant of \$2 millions to aid the implementation of the transition program. As a matter of fact, the United States cannot be (?faulted) on the right of claim to the champion of democracy in the world, a claim which, he said, was the foundation stone on which the American society was built and when there has been [words indistinct] instrument of foreign policy. Now that the Soviet Union has disintegrated as a country, and communism virtually revoked as a rival to the supremacy of capitalism, it was not unexpected that America should be celebrating by telling the rest of the world that it is the model after which all else must be patterned. As again [word indistinct] by Mr. Dan Quayle, America feels duty-bound to spread the gospel of democracy, and as a nation America will continue to support and assist the democratic cause throughout Africa.

Indeed, even though socialist [word indistinct] and one-party regimes have tended to thrive in Africa, a concept of democracy is not that (?alien) to Africa as such, and there are no inherent reasons why the ideals of democracy cannot survive in the African environment. The one reason why democracy has failed to blossom is the historically (?evolved) problem of the vicious cycle of poverty. For example, the proponents of one party dictatorship have always contended that the multiparty

system is unsuitable for Africa because of the interethnic complex which it engenders, but they often overlook the fact that ethnicism and other forms of rivalry derives from the scarcity of resources available for distribution among the component groups in the country.

Similarly, due to the poverty of African countries, very little attention is given to education, with the attendant result that most of the citizens are unenlightened and as such incapable of comprehending, thoughtless of exercising their democratic rights and obligations. Another epidemic that has hindered the progress of democracy in Africa is social upheavals often associated with the inability of governments to meet the aspirations of their citizens. It is therefore appropriate that in its commitment to assist in the cause of democracy in Africa, the United States and her allies should begin by helping to eradicate the problems of poverty in the continent.

One expected that the one way the United States could have demonstrated its sincerity of purpose in this respect is by listening to the requests to relieve the continent of the burden of foreign debts. Paradoxically, Mr. Dan Quayle told the Nigerian authorities that the request for debt cancellation is not acceptable. Furthermore, it is pertinent that the United States should endeavor to define the concept of democracy in a manner that does not make democracy a synonym for American interest. The American records in Ghana, Chile, and Nicaragua, where it prompted the overthrow of democratically elected governments, have made it a suspect in [words indistinct] of champion of democracy worldwide. Also, the American claim to be a model of democracy will continue to stand on a limp leg for as long as it remains the main pillar of the worst forms of dictatorship in [words indistinct], South Africa [words indistinct] in Latin America, and the Middle East.

For the countries of Africa, care must be taken not to mistake in creating democracy with the opening up of our resources to external plunder and exploitation. The prospect of this phenomenon is as great now as it was a century ago given the fact that the whole of Europe and other advanced countries of the world may soon be united in the search, quest for African markets and resources. Another scramble may result in another colonization that the ordeal of imperialism in the 20th century can be equally, if not [words indistinct].

China To Cooperate in Mining, Mineral Industry

*AB2009120591 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 2100 GMT 18 Sep 91*

[Text] Nigeria and China are to cooperate in the area of mining and mineral industry. The visiting Chinese deputy minister of geology and mineral, Mr. Zhang Wenye, announced this in Lagos today at the opening of talks with officials of the Ministry of Mines, Power, and Steel. He said that his country was impressed with the achievements of the present administration in its socioeconomic programs.

In his address, the minister of mines, power, and steel, Retired Air Vice Marshal Nura Iman, said that China had agreed to assist Nigeria in the development of solid mineral industry. The Chinese delegation will visit mining facilities in Jos and Kaduna before they leave for home.

Babangida on Helping New State Governments

*AB1909215491 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1800 GMT 19 Sep 91*

[From the "News Panorama" program]

[Text] The Federal Government has undertaken to construct the secretariats and office complexes for the judiciary and the legislature for the nine newly created states. President Ibrahim Babangida announced this at the end of the meeting of the National Council of State in Abuja. He explained that the Federal Government decided to take the measure to lighten the burden of the governments of the new states.

On the proposed amendment of the revenue allocation formula, General Babangida said when deliberations on the matter were concluded, a new formula would take effect from next year. He said already the present administration had firmly established an effective local government system in the country.

President Babangida disclosed that the Federal Government was still studying the circumstances surrounding the repatriation of Nigerians from Libya.

Three Reportedly Die in Political Clashes

*AB1909151091 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT
19 Sep 91*

[Text] Lagos, Sep 19 (AFP)—Three people were killed when followers and opponents of a regional party leader in Nigeria clashed here earlier in the week, the government newspaper Daily Times reported Thursday. The fighting was between members of the Ogun State branch of the National Republican Convention, one of two political parties set up by the military authorities ahead of next year's scheduled return to civilian rule. Previous contradictory reports spoke of between two and six people killed or a number of wounded. The two rival faction leaders were among a number of party members arrested, the newspaper said.

Sierra Leone

Committee Arrives for Talks on Border Clashes

*AB1909150391 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT
19 Sep 91*

[Text] Freetown, Sep 19 (AFP)—A delegation from a West African committee appointed in the Ivory Coast this week to sort out clashes at Liberia's border with Sierra Leone and Guinea arrived here Thursday to hold

talks with Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh, a presidential spokesman said.

The committee, which is also expected to travel to Guinea, is also to discuss a final communique from a two-day peace conference in the Ivorian political capital Yamoussoukro which said Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor had agreed to disarm and encamp his troops. Senegal heads the committee which also comprises officials from Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia and Nigeria.

The spokesman said however that discussions later Thursday between Momoh and the delegation will focus on clashes on the country's eastern border, which Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) has blamed on armed incursions into his territory by exiled Liberians living here.

The Sierra Leone Government, not represented at the Yamoussoukro talks, has not given an official reaction to the communique. But a spokesman for the exiled Liberian soldiers calling themselves the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) late Wednesday expressed "strong reservations" over the new peace accord. ULIMO said a complete withdrawal of NPFL rebels from "countries they have been occupying" is a "major precondition for settlement of the conflict."

Meanwhile, Liberia's interim president Amos Sawyer told Monrovia radio Thursday that the peace process was "moving forward" with the Yamoussoukro communique. He said there were "some significant aspects" of the communique and "if it is juxtaposed against positions previously held, you can see some definite progress forward."

Momoh Calls for Rebel Withdrawal

*AB2009092591 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT
19 Sep 91*

[Text] Freetown, Sep 19 (AFP)—President Joseph Momoh told Liberian rebels Thursday to "withdraw from Sierra Leonean territory with immediate effect"

and urged a West African peacekeeping force to set up a buffer zone inside Liberia to end weeks of border clashes.

Momoh was speaking after a meeting with a delegation from a West African committee appointed in the Ivory Coast this week to sort out border clashes between Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and refugee forces operating from Sierra Leone and Guinea.

He said the buffer zone should be set up inside Liberia and manned by the peacekeeping force, known as ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] which was deployed in the capital Monrovia in August 1990 after eight months of brutal civil war.

The Sierra Leonean leader welcomed moves to expand ECOMOG to include Senegalese troops in a bid to appease Taylor, whose forces control virtually all of the country outside Monrovia where interim President Amos Sawyer's government presides.

Momoh suggested that the overall command of the force should be "fully addressed and clearly defined in order to avoid any future crisis," adding that he supported Nigeria's continued leadership of the force. Taylor's agreement to encamp and disarm his forces Tuesday was "great news," Momoh said, but said he hoped that the rebel leader would "not go back on his word and torpedo all that was done" at a two-day summit in the Ivorian political capital of Yamoussoukro.

He said that Sierra Leone had experienced "great difficulties" since Taylor's NPFL invaded his country in March 23, adding that "thousands" of his countrymen had lost their lives. Taylor has denied any involvement in the Sierra Leone fighting. "If Charles Taylor abides by his promise, we shall definitely achieve peace this time in Liberia."

The visiting delegation of foreign ministers from Senegal, Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria and The Gambia reported the outcome of the Yamoussoukro summit to Momoh, who did not send a representative to the meeting. Its mission was primarily to solicit Momoh's support for the accords reached, and to try to end the fighting at the border. The ministers left Thursday for Conakry to hold talks with Guinean President Lansana Conte.

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